

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, December 2, 1746.

NAMUR, August 28, N. S.

On the 16th instant there happened a smart skirmish between Boneff and Ramillies, where a French corps of about 6000 men was posted: they were vigorously attacked by Trip's corps, Frangiani's regiment, some of Ligne and Stürum's dragoons, and the regiment of Beilem. The latter were at first repulsed, with the loss of some men, and 5 pieces of cannon; but the attack being renewed, the town was retaken, and a great slaughter made of the enemy. One hundred horses and 250 prisoners fell into our hands, with officers, amongst which is a Brigadier and a lieutenant colonel, the prince of Monaco, who was wounded at the battle of Dettingen, and several other officers of rank, and a great number of private men, are said to have been killed upon the spot; and of the Gendarmes were killed or taken.

*London, August 15.* The Sardinian galleys are arrived at Leghorn, where there are seven English men of war, who have taken there fourteen Neapolitan and Genoeze prizes; It is said that all these ships will shortly sail for Malta, to attack that place.

*Madrid, August 19.* All the Spanish recruits that were marching have received orders to march, and all the ships detained for the army in that country are detained in the ports of Spain, particularly those which were to carry money; so that the war, in respect to Spain, seems to be finished in Italy.

*August 2, August 23.* There were found in Placentia, when surrendered, 91 pieces of heavy cannon, 32 mortars, 40,000 bombs charged, 300,000 cannon bullets, 14,000 tents, 12,000 pairs of pistols, 8,000 sabres, 3,000 pieces of cloth, 100,000 sacks of corn, &c. The two brave Austrian generals, Savien and Serbelloni, are dead of their wounds.

*Brussels, Sept. 1.* Extract of a Letter from Breda, August 21, O. S.

"A fresh corps of Austrians are marching for Italy, part of which are already in the Mantuan. The design certainly is to invade East France, with as much expedition as is possible.

Prince Charles's army is got between count Saxe and Paris. His army is now better provided for than before. The duchy of Luxemburg, of Limburg, &c. furnishes them; and the same really seems to be to invade France on this side. You hear clamour enough from France against count Saxe-upon his head. He has let our army slip him, as used to be our custom, and our alarm, whilst the rebels were coming south.

A third invasion into France on the West side; for example, Amion, up the river of Bourdeaux, would complete their conquests: We owe it them for their invasion here; it is *Dex Terris*, and revenge is sweet. The ban, and counter-ban, would be called upon in this case, as in the year 1674; when the French invaded some of their islands on that side."

*Trieste, August 20.* The Sardinian minister has just received courier from Italy, which, it is said, has brought news, that the garrison of Tortona, consisting of 1400 men, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 30.

"The talk still continues here that a peace is going to be concluded, but nobody pretends to say when. The French, British, and Dutch ministers, who are to begin the congress for a pacification, creep to the place appointed for assembly as slow as Tortoises, which plainly shews, that the powers whose deputies they are, know beforehand the difficulties they are likely to meet with, in settling preliminaries. The opening of the congress will be made with the same ceremonies, and very much resemble the singing a Te Deum; a great noise with drums amongst the ministers plenipotentiary, and a much greater without made by cannon and small arms, which will not cease, 'till the principal articles, which are to serve as the basis of a peace, be agreed upon; that is to say, that the congress at Vienna and London will never consent to an armistice, unless they have security that they shall not be trifled with by the French."

Since the arrival of the earl of Sandwich, the king has had several conferences with the principal ministers of state, public, in relation to the commission with which he is charged, wherein, 'tis said, he intimated to them, that notwithstanding the earnest desire which the king's majesty had of seeing the public tranquility restored, his majesty was nevertheless under strong apprehensions, that the articles which would be thrown in the way to it by France; would hinder the conclusion thereof: That there was no necessity to expediate matters; but that it would be better to wait 'till an answer was received from Lisbon, to some dispatches which had been sent thither of the last importance, and to see how the new king of Spain was disposed in relation to the affairs of Italy: That the court of Great-Britain was already in great measure assured, that his Catholic majesty had pacific views; and that therefore there was great room to hope that this peace might be brought to conclude a separate peace, as soon as he should see the propositions which would be made to him, and perceive the advantages which would result from a peace, to the commerce of Spain and America.

*Mantua, September 7, N. S.* This moment prince Lowenstein is arrived here from the army, in his way to Vienna, with the agreeable news of the surrender of the city of Genoa, at discretion. All the conditions the senate asked of her Imperial majesty were, To preserve the liberties of the city, and that no troops should be sent into the town. That if they could obtain these demands, they would engage to put into her majesty's hands all the fortresses belonging to the republic, and to give up every thing else which should be demanded of them; that in case the empress desired the city to be delivered up, the senate was ready to submit thereto. In all appearance, one of the city gates will be secured by way of precaution. The enemy having abandoned the posts of St. Pierre d'Arden, and all the fortresses of all sorts were found there.

*Paris, Sept. 9.* The situation that affairs in Scotland were in since the battle of Culloden, leaving Prince Edward Stuart no hopes of success, he at length determined to return to France. Capt. Dumont, commander of a privateer, a prime sailer, cruised